United Nations A/55/717–S/2000/1241

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 18 December 2000 from Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), addressed to you (see annex II), which has already been forwarded to you through a letter by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Permanent Representative of TRNC in New York (see annex I).

The Government of Turkey fully concurs with the views expressed in the letter of President Denktaş. Indeed the deployment, stationing and functioning of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is subject to the approval and consent of TRNC, and the continuation of UNFICYP's operations can be possible only with the explicit cooperation of TRNC authorities, which the United Nations Security Council has neglected to obtain in the adoption of its resolution 1331 (2000). Allow me to underline that the approach that was taken in relation to this resolution, in terms of both substance and procedure, is contrary to the established and institutionalized practices of the United Nations. Neither TRNC's nor Turkey's consent was registered in the context of resolution 1331 (2000).

As for the contents of Security Council resolution 1331 (2000) itself, I would like to emphasize that it has several objectionable points. To highlight a few, the reference to the consent of the Government of Cyprus cannot be accepted, as it disregards the above-mentioned basic premise. The "agreement" of this so-called Government cannot be valid or binding for the other parties. I have recently explained, in detail, our views on this point in my letter of 21 December 2000 addressed to you. With reference to operative paragraph 4 of the resolution, I would like to recall that the Turkish forces' presence in the island directly stems from the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee and Alliance. Furthermore, it is important to underline that the measures in question have been put into effect by a decision of the Government of TRNC.

00-81539 (E) 040101

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ümit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I to the letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith the letter dated 18 December 2000 addressed to you by Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex II), concerning resolution 1331 (2000) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 13 December 2000, extending the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Annex II to the letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1331 (2000) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 13 December 2000, extending the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months, and to bring to your kind attention the views of the Turkish Cypriot party in this regard.

The said resolution, in addition to the unacceptable elements it contains, refers to the so-called Government of Cyprus, and states that the mandate of UNFICYP has been extended with the agreement of this so-called Government. There is no mention, however, of the consent of the Turkish Cypriot party.

This approach reflects neither the realities nor the legal position in Cyprus. Ever since the forcible expulsion of the Turkish Cypriot co-founder partner from the legitimate bi-national government of the 1960 partnership republic, there has been no constitutional government representing both peoples of the island. The Turkish Cypriot partner did not accept this attempted takeover of the bi-national State by the Greek Cypriot side and, through its national resistance, prevented the Greek Cypriot side from extending its authority over the Turkish Cypriot people. Hence, since December 1963, there has not been a joint central administration in the island, capable of representing the whole of Cyprus, either legally or factually. The Greek Cypriot administration of Southern Cyprus, which usurped the title of the Government of Cyprus, does not and could not have the right and authority to speak or act on behalf of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, or Cyprus as a whole. Therefore, the "agreement" of this so-called Government can, in no way, be valid or binding.

The deployment, stationing and functioning of UNFICYP in the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) is subject to the approval and consent of the TRNC authorities, and the continuation of UNFICYP's operations in an effective manner can be possible only with the cooperation of our authorities and on the basis of a properly authorized framework. Hitherto, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has given permission to UNFICYP's operations within the framework of its laws, rules and regulations and, at the same time, has continuously stressed the necessity of concluding an agreement in order to put its relations with UNFICYP on a sound basis.

The United Nations has not only refused to do this, but, during the adoption of the previous resolution, namely, resolution 1303 (2000) of 14 June 2000, also refrained from issuing an addendum to the Secretary-General's relevant report, and neglected to obtain the consent of the Turkish Cypriot party. Repetition of this approach in the adoption of the latest resolution, namely, resolution 1331 (2000), is an approach contrary to the established and institutionalized practices of the United Nations. This may also result in leaving the operations of UNFICYP within TRNC territory in a legal vacuum, and constitutes an ominous development, setting a dangerous precedent for other United Nations peacekeeping operations around the world.

The call made in operative paragraph 4 of resolution 1331 (2000) totally ignores the above background and its wider implications, and does not even

correspond to the reality. I wish to point out that it is not the "Turkish forces" that are responsible either for the measures we have taken in connection with UNFICYP's operations in Northern Cyprus, or for the situation at Akyar (Strovilia), which are part of these measures. The measures in question have been put into effect by a decision of the TRNC Government, which is the sole authority responsible for political decision-making in the Republic.

The inference, in the same paragraph, that the checkpoint in question changes "the military status quo" is based on incorrect information. I wish to stress that since the area in question is not within the British Sovereign Base Area (this fact has been confirmed both by British Sovereign Base Area as well as UNFICYP authorities) and since there is no buffer zone in the area, the checkpoint is within the TRNC territory. There is, therefore, no question of changing the status quo.

We appreciate the sensitivity shown towards the humanitarian issue of missing persons in Cyprus, in the first preambular paragraph of resolution 1331 (2000), although there is no mention of the fact that it is the Greek Cypriot side that is keeping this issue alive for political purposes. However, another humanitarian issue of major importance, namely, the embargoes imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriot administration, aimed at bringing about the economic, social and political collapse of the TRNC, is unfortunately ignored. These embargoes extend to all spheres of life, including diplomatic, commercial, sporting and cultural activities as well as travel and communication. The inhuman and archaic embargoes imposed on the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are in blatant violation of the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and in total contravention of the relevant international human rights instruments.

In closing, I wish to underline that this resolution not only contradicts the principle of the political equality of the two parties, which has also been accepted by the United Nations, but also is contrary to the political, legal and practical realities prevailing in Cyprus. I regret to note that this resolution has not facilitated your efforts for reconciliation, nor has it made the task of UNFICYP any easier.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rauf R. **Denktaş**
President

United Nations S/2000/1242

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 25 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 25 December 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the failure of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) to carry out fundamental elements of its mandate or to observe the hostile actions mounted against Iraq on a daily basis by United States and British military aircraft in the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait. This failure reflects the extent of the corruption and decline that are affecting the United Nations as a result of United States coercion.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-81507 (E) 020101 030101

Annex to the letter dated 25 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like, first of all, to refer to my letter dated 26 March 2000 that recalled the mandate entrusted to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) pursuant to Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), paragraph 5, and 689 (1991). Among the duties included under this mandate were the obligation of the Mission to monitor the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, observe any hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State against the other, to deter violations of the boundary and to keep the peace. The Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it regularly on the operations of the unit and to do so immediately if there are serious violations of the zone or potential threats to peace.

On this occasion I wish to draw your attention once more to the fact that United States and British military aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace on a daily basis and to carry out acts of military aggression against Iraq, taking off from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from aircraft carriers belonging to their two States in the Arabian Gulf. A not inconsiderable number of those hostile military aircraft overfly the demilitarized zone in the course of the flights into Iraq which they make on a daily basis for the purpose of perpetrating acts of aggression against that country. They overfly the zone again when returning after carrying out those acts to their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. This constitutes a blatant violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Mission is responsible for closely observing such violations and, in view of their seriousness, submitting immediate reports thereupon. At the very least, it should ensure that the information is conveyed in the periodic reports it submits to you and thence to the Security Council, thereby documenting and establishing the nationality of the perpetrator of those violations and bringing the attention of the members of the Security Council to the violations and acts of military aggression perpetrated by the United States and the United Kingdom, in order that they may take the appropriate measures to prevent any repetition of such acts.

However, close examination of the reports submitted by UNIKOM make it clear that their contents do not comply with the specifications of its mandate, namely, to observe any hostile action and determine the identity and nationality of the aircraft that overfly the demilitarized zone with a view to mounting hostile actions against Iraq, a founder member of the United Nations, violating its sovereignty and airspace, threatening its security and putting at risk the safety of its citizens.

The pretext persistently put forward by the United Nations Observer Mission in the demilitarized zone in order to justify its inability to establish the nationality of the aircraft that violate the aforementioned zone is that those aircraft fly at extremely high altitudes, making it impossible to identify them or include that information in the Mission's periodic reports. Such excuses cannot be sustained in view of the specialized technology that is available to UNIKOM in order to establish with precision the identity, nationality and technical specifications of these military aircraft. Furthermore, the United States and British aggressors themselves declare, with the greatest imperialist arrogance, that their military aircraft violate Iraqi sovereignty on a daily basis, carry out acts of aggression against Iraq, and threaten

its regional security and safety, coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and passing through the airspace of the demilitarized zone.

The fact that UNIKOM has failed to carry out major and fundamental elements of the mandate with which it was entrusted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) and 689 (1991) raises legitimate questions with regard to the credibility and objectivity of the Mission's reports and its ability to report the gravity of these actions, which put security and peace in the region in serious jeopardy.

I should like to set forth officially the following facts, observations and queries:

1. The facts established in this letter are extremely disturbing and demonstrate the extent of the corruption and decline that are affecting the United Nations as a result of United States pressure, coercion and intimidation.

2. The United Nations Observer Mission is not observing the violations of the demilitarized zone perpetrated by United States and British military aircraft. In its reports, UNIKOM merely states that unidentified military aircraft overflew the demilitarized zone, and that those aircraft were flying at very high altitudes.

We should like to ask whether flights carried out in the airspace over the demilitarized zone by military aircraft flying at high altitudes do not constitute a violation of that zone? We should like to know your response to that question, since if flights at very high altitude are not considered a violation, we Iraqis also have the right to undertake such flights. What would the position of UNIKOM and the Security Council be if Iraqi military aircraft were to carry out high altitude flights over the demilitarized zone? Would they consider such flights as a violation?

3. Both you and the Security Council have remained silent with regard to the persistence of United States and British military aircraft in trespassing on the demilitarized zone on a daily basis when they pass through it in order to violate Iraqi airspace and perpetrate acts of aggression against Iraq and its people, threatening its security and stability. The fact that neither you nor the Security Council have established a clearly defined position on this serious issue can only be interpreted to mean that you consider that violations of the airspace over the demilitarized zone by United States and British military aircraft do not constitute a violation of Security Council resolutions or of the goals behind the establishment of that zone.

4. The United States persists in causing severe difficulties to and conspiring against the Republic of Iraq. United States and British military aircraft carry out daily bombardments in the north and south of Iraq, regardless of the fact that those military acts are carried out on the basis of a unilateral decision taken by those two States. That decision has no basis in law or the relevant Security Council resolutions. As Secretary-General of the United Nations this is a fact of which you are well aware, as are China, the Russian Federation and France, the three other permanent members of the Security Council, and the 10 non-permanent members of the Council.

It is surely a strange situation when, for more than eight years, United States and British acts of military aggression have been perpetrated on a daily basis in the north and south of Iraq, and the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait is also blatantly violated on a daily basis by United States and British military aircraft: in

the period from 28 August 1992 to 10 December 2000, there were 154,518 such violations, but you have remained silent and taken no stand against those acts of aggression. Neither has any mention been made of such violations of Security Council resolutions in your regular periodic or ad hoc reports.

5. We must also query whether the Security Council's silence and the low profile it maintains with regard to United States and British aggression against Iraq and violation of the demilitarized zone does not demonstrate the level to which the Security Council has sunk, when 13 of its 15 members see that two of its members are violating its resolutions, and take no action. How, then, can they demand that anyone else shows respect for Security Council resolutions?

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/1243

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 26 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 20 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to Your Excellency and its enclosure, which was circulated as a Security Council document (S/2000/821), concerning the question of the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Persian Gulf, and upon the instruction of my Government, I wish to state the following:

The Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kuwait have expressed their willingness to embark on bilateral negotiations on the question of the delimitation of their continental shelf in the Persian Gulf. The intention of both Governments in this respect is in line with the well-established principles of international law and also in exercise of their sovereign rights.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers this intention as a positive and effective step towards the strengthening and enhancement of peace, security and stability in the region. Iran further believes that Iraq's assertion that "any delimitation of the continental shelf in this region must be made by agreement among *all* the States" clearly lacks legal basis and therefore deserves no response. Moreover, Iran regards the reference to article 83 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in Iraq's letter as an irrelevant justification for the baseless perception.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hadi **Nejad-Hosseinian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-81477 (E) 291200

United Nations S/2000/1244

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform the Security Council that Rwanda feels offended by an ongoing campaign of misinformation against it. It is unfortunate for United Nations officials to echo the deliberate lies and misinformation by President Kabila and his allies who have been alleging that Rwanda and its allies violated the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. It has become a trend for Kabila and his allies to violate the ceasefire and get Rwanda or its allies blamed for that by the Security Council. As expressed in our previous correspondence, such quick distortion of the facts by Kabila, his allies and sympathizers are nothing but a deliberate effort to cover the heart of the problem which is their determination to solve the political problem of the Democratic Republic of the Congo by military means.

As you may recall, on 16 October 2000, Heads of State met in Maputo on the initiative of the South African President, H.E. President Mbeki, Ministers of Defence and Chiefs of Staff from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and South Africa were entrusted by the summit with the task of devising ways to disarm, demobilize and repatriate the Interahamwe and other armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In various meetings that ensued Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of the Congo never materialized — a fact that was made known to the Heads of State when they convened again in Maputo. Rwanda reiterated then — and does now — its commitment to withdraw its forces to 200 kilometres, a distance much further than the Kampala Disengagement Plan of 15 km. Indeed the Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) pulled back in Kipushia, in Kasai Province, but only to have the Congolese Armed Forces (FAC) come fast from behind and kill more than 200 people.

In similar circumstances, as the RPA and Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) forces were preparing to honour the disengagement process in Katanga, Kabila forces together with Interahamwe militias and their allies launched attacks on our positions, namely, Musosa, Balanga, Pepa and Mtoto-Moja. This was the most arrogant violation of the Lusaka Agreement. The intention of Kabila was to "take the war to Rwanda". Unprepared for the attack, our forces had to retreat to the rear of Pepa from where we urged Kabila and his allies to respect the Lusaka Agreement and cease fighting. Misinterpreting our prudence for weakness, Kabila carried on the tempo of attack. Understandably, we had to defend ourselves and we did so as we stopped the attacks. This is the process that took our forces to Pweto, a point that

00-81459 (E) 281200

was being used as a launch pad for FAC, Interahamwe, Front pour la défence de la démocratie (FDD) and the allies of Kabila. Clearly, therefore, the violaters of Lusaka are those who started the attacks in Pepa and not RPA, which merely stopped the attacks. The humanitarian crisis in Zambia that ensued as a result should be blamed on Kabila and his allied forces.

Rwanda maintains its pledge to honour Lusaka and still maintains its offer of disengaging 200 km. The Government even promises to withdraw from Pweto if the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) deploys there.

I wish to refer Your Excellency to my letter of 13 December 2000 (S/2000/1186) in which my Government asked the international body entrusted with the maintenance of security and peace in the world to assist Zambia and Rwanda, and indeed the region and the whole world, in disarming, demobilizing, repatriating to and reintegrating our nationals or handing over some of them found guilty to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. It is unfortunate that there has been no response and that some of these forces have found their way back to the front lines of the Congo. Since FAC, Interahamwe and their allies poured into Zambia, more than 2000 still armed Interahamwe militia and other Kabila forces crossed back into Congo and with their colleagues in the Democratic Republic of the Congo attacked our forces on 18 December 2000. Such attacks continue even today, coupled with air bombings on RPA positions in Pepa and Pweto by Kabila and his allied forces. If this is what the Security Council has been called upon to characterize as violations of the ceasefire by Rwanda and its allied forces, then it is wrong: "Our forces have no choice but to defend themselves whenever attacked."

We strongly urge the Security Council to assume its responsibilities and fully deploy MONUC without further delay, organize visits on the ground and supervise the withdrawal of troops as entrusted to it by the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and its various resolutions on the matter. Maybe for once the truth will be told about these violations of the ceasefire instead of relying on the same sole partisan sources.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be translated and circulated to all members for information as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Joseph W. **Mutaboba**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/1245

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I regret to inform you that a brigade of the Rwandan Patriotic Army, supported by armed members of UNITA, has launched attacks on Katanga province (Democratic Republic of the Congo) from Zambian territory.

While confirming to you the content of our letter of 26 December 2000 (S/2000/1237) containing a request to the Security Council to take coercive measures against Uganda and Rwanda for their repeated violations of the Lusaka, Kampala, Maputo and Harare Agreements, as well as of the relevant resolutions of the Council, all aimed at instituting an effective ceasefire and speeding up the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, my Government takes this opportunity to express its deep concern at the unfriendly attitude of the Zambian authorities, which appear to be allowing the forces of aggression to move freely through their territory.

My Government believes that the attitude of Zambia in granting free passage to the Rwandan regular army and the forces of UNITA is extremely serious, and contravenes the provisions of resolution 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000, which reaffirmed the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

My Government requests the Security Council to remind Zambia of the Council's major role in mediating the war of aggression in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to call on that country's authorities to take all appropriate and necessary measures to prevent their national territory being used as a sanctuary for the forces of aggression and the negative forces that are violating the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-81465 (E) 281200 281200

United Nations S/2000/1246

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period 23 October to 22 November 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-81527 (E) 020101

Annex to the letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Monthly report to the United Nations on KFOR Operations

1. Over the reporting period (23 October-22 November 2000), there were approximately 43,000 KFOR troops deployed in the theatre, with no major changes in deployment since the last report.

2. Municipal elections were held in the province on 28 October, and KFOR supported the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Kosovo with transport and area security control measures. KFOR elements, along with UNMIK police, were also present at most of the political rallies, maintaining public security. As a consequence, voting was conducted in a calm and peaceful atmosphere.

Security

3. The situation in Kosovo remained relatively stable but tense over the reporting period, and incidents of inter-ethnic violence continued. On 9 November, four members of the Ashkali community were found murdered in Dosevac (Multi-National Brigade (MNB) North). They and other family members had resettled in the area two days earlier, under a resettlement scheme promoted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). On 20 November, four shots were fired into a Kosovar Serb house in Obilic. Also on 20 November, several youths were detained while attempting to set fire to a house belonging to a Kosovar Serb in Lipljan (MNB (Centre)). The house, which was isolated in a largely Kosovar Albanian area, had been the object of an earlier arson attack. On 22 November in Klokot (MNB (East)), two Kosovar Serb houses were destroyed in two separate explosions. In the aftermath of that incident, a crowd of approximately 125 Kosovar Serbs gathered in the vicinity and became belligerent towards KFOR troops and UNMIK police who were responding to the attacks.

4. Throughout the reporting period, beginning on 8 November, a series of demonstrations was organized by Kosovar Albanians in protest at the continuing imprisonment of Albanians in Serbian jails. The demonstrations, which were largely peaceful, were held in Prizren, Pec, Pristina and in the southern part of Mitrovica, with crowds numbering between 200 and 3,000. On 11 November, the demonstration in Mitrovica became violent, with the crowd throwing stones and subsequently setting fire to a KFOR vehicle. Following an intervention by the KFOR Commander (MNB (North)), the crowd dispersed peacefully. On 13 November, Kosovar Albanians responded in large numbers to the call for a general strike in support of the prisoners, and there were gatherings across Kosovo in more than 25 towns and cities. KFOR troops and UNMIK police monitored the demonstrations closely.

5. Incidents of political violence and intimidation continued both in the run-up to the 28 October elections and in their aftermath. On 15 November, an elected Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) member of the Pec Municipal Council was shot and wounded by two masked men at his home. On 22 November, a bomb exploded outside the house belonging to the Serbian Ambassador to the CCNN in Pristina. Three people were injured in the attack, and one later died. On 23

November, Mr. Xhemajil Mustafa, a close political adviser to Mr. Rugova, and an LDK spokesman, was killed by an unknown assassin in Pristina. KFOR and UNMIK subsequently met with LDK leaders and agreed to increase protective measures.

6. On 23 October, 50 members of the so-called "Serbian Security Service" (SSS) attacked an UNMIK police car in Mitrovica (MNB (North)) and assaulted three police officers. KFOR troops intervened rapidly and no injuries were reported. On 29 October, KFOR troops in MNB (North) were attacked by Kosovar Serbs during a search operation in Priluzje; two men were slightly injured. On 22 November, two bomb attacks were launched against KFOR, one against the KFOR camp in Pec (MNB (West)) and the other against the camp in Zvecan (MNB (North)). The device in Pec failed to explode, and no casualties were reported from the Zvecan incident.

7. Throughout the period, KFOR troops continued to uncover and confiscate caches of weapons, ammunition and explosives. During a series of house searches in Gracanica, Caglavica and Katun (MNB (Centre)) on 1 November, a significant amount of weapons, ammunition and military equipment and materials was confiscated. During the operation, a Kosovar Serb was arrested. On 4 November, search operations were conducted in the Drenica Valley, Podujevo, Pozarnaje, Urosevac, Rudice and Dresnick, and weapons and ammunition were seized. On 7 November, in caves near Dac Mala (MNB (East)) in a joint KFOR/UNMIK search operation, one of the largest weapons caches found in Kosovo was discovered, consisting of 41,000 rounds of ammunition, 172 mortar rounds/propelled grenades, 392 explosive charges, 47 mines, 75 mortar fuses, 381 blasting caps and an assortment of weapons.

8. Confiscated weapons continue to be destroyed as part of the commercial destruction programme. Between 20 October and 19 November, KFOR destroyed 541 weapons, including rifles, pistols, anti-tank and air-defence weapons. To date 5,122 weapons have been destroyed in 2000.

Illegal border activity

9. KFOR troops continued to provide appropriate control of Kosovo's internal boundaries and external borders and recognized crossing points. All but two of the recognized crossing points within each MNB into the ground safety zone (GSZ) remain closed. On 2 November, 24 people attempted to cross the border from Kosovo into Albania at the Morina South crossing point. Military Police and UNMIK troops detained 17 Kosovar Albanians. On 19 November, KFOR uncovered various explosives and bomb-making materials in another case near Dac Mala (see para. 7 above). It is suspected that these weapons were brought across the border and stored for future use or sale, although this has not yet been confirmed.

10. Over the reporting period, there was a significant increase in skirmishes between ethnic Albanian armed groups and Serb security forces in the Presevo Valley. KFOR has made full use of the Joint Implementation Commission (JIC), which was established under the Military Technical Agreement (MTA), to encourage the two sides to avoid violence.

Security Council resolution 1160 (1999)

11. Although KFOR operations continue to result in weapons seizures, there have been no reported violations of Security Council resolution 1160 (1999).

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

12. Between 16 October and 15 November, there were five reported incidents of non-compliance by the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), mainly related to the possession of illegal weapons and ammunition violations. KFOR and UNMIK continued to put pressure on the Commander of KPC to gradually deactivate 2,000 members of the KPC reserve after 11 January 2001. A reserve working group has been proposed, composed of senior membership from KFOR, UNMIK and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in order to analyse the situation and produce a series of options.

13. The KPC's engagement in humanitarian work projects continued, with 300 members involved in 31 projects. More than 34,500 person days of work have been completed to date in 2000.

14. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Army (VJ) and security forces remain generally compliant with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement (MTA) and continue to be cooperative in their dealings with KFOR.

Cooperation with international organizations

15. KFOR continued to provide regular assistance on request to international organizations and non-governmental organizations throughout Kosovo on a daily basis.

16. On 17 November, KFOR troops supported UNMIK police during an operation in Kosovo Polje to combat organized crime in the town.

Return of refugees and displaced persons

17. Between 1 January and 30 September 2000, over 82,000 refugees returned to Kosovo in organized repatriation movements. Approximately 200,000 Kosovar Serbs and 30 to 40,000 other ethnic minorities remain displaced within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Outlook

18. The security situation in the province is expected to remain relatively stable but tense.

United Nations A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Today marks three months since the infamous visit by Ariel Sharon to Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Occupied East Jerusalem, the ensuing uprising by the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation and the onset of the Israeli bloody military campaign against the Palestinian population. During this bloody campaign, the Israeli occupying forces, using live ammunition and heavy weaponry, have inflicted a high number of casualties among the Palestinian people and have caused extreme destruction and suffering. A total of 315 Palestinians have been killed and 10,523 have been wounded and injured. Of the injured, 2,146 have been the result of live ammunition and the rest have been the result of rubber bullets, shrapnel, gas and other reasons. Further, approximately one third of the injured have been 18 years or younger and many of the wounded will suffer lifelong disabilities and handicaps as a result of their serious injuries. I am enclosing the names of the additional 11 martyrs that have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces since my last letter to you on 19 December 2000 (see annex).

During its military campaign, Israel, the occupying Power, has continuously and repeatedly committed, inter alia, the following against Palestinian civilians and other Palestinians:

- The wilful killing of Palestinian civilians, using different methods, including by use of sharpshooters when soldiers of the occupying Power were not in any way subject to life-threatening situations. In some cases, the killings took place without any disturbances on the scene. More recently, in its campaign, the occupying forces committed summary executions against identified persons also using various military methods and arms. In what has been tantamount to a pattern of shooting, the soldiers of the occupying Power have also wilfully caused serious injuries to Palestinian civilians, usually to the upper part of the body.

00-81471 (E) 281200

- Bombing and shelling of populated Palestinian areas and of buildings belonging to the Palestinian Authority using helicopter gunships, tanks and other heavy weaponry.
- Razing agricultural fields and orchards and destroying industrial and economic facilities.
- Imposing severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods with the outside world and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, sometimes even to the level of restrictions on cities and villages. This has also included in many cases restrictions on the movement of medical personnel in emergency situations and the delivery of necessary supplies.
- A vast number of other forms of collective punishment and harassment of Palestinian civilians, such as the imposition of unlawful confinement on the Palestinian inhabitants of Al-Khalil (Hebron).

Many of these actions by the Occupying Power represent grave breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and some represent war crimes within the meaning of the Convention. They represent serious violations of other instruments of international law as well as many Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. The actions of the occupying Power have caused grave loss of life, severe destruction of property and have greatly damaged the socio-economic living conditions of the Palestinian people.

I send this letter to you in follow-up of my previous letters on the matter dated from 29 September to 19 December 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; and A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206), as the suffering of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation continues to this day and as the need for serious and immediate action by the international community, including the provision of international protection for Palestinian civilians, also continues.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli security forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (Tuesday, 19 December, through Wednesday, 27 December 2000)

Wednesday, 20 December

1. Refa't Faisal Abu Marzouk
2. Hani Alsoufi (11 years old)
3. Suliman Zo'rob

Thursday, 21 December 2000

1. Ahmed Jameel Awad
2. Hani Jouma'a Barhoum (17 years old)
3. Ahed Iyada Mriesh

Friday, 22 December 2000

1. Salamah Ayash Alsouwerky
2. Arafat Mohammed Ali Mas'ad (17 years old)
3. Najeeb Mohammed Kasem Abeedou (17 years old)

Saturday, 23 December 2000

1. Nidal Hassan Abu Own
2. Abdallah Hussein Qanan (from wounds sustained on 14 December 2000)

United Nations S/2000/1248

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 26 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 25 December 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones. During the period from 18 to 23 December 2000, these aircraft carried out 212 aggressive sorties, 100 of them from Saudi Arabia, 60 from Kuwait and 52 from Turkey.

The Minister affirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, holds the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, internationally responsible for these acts of aggression and calls upon you to assume your obligations under the Charter with a view to ensuring a halt to this unjustified aggression and non-resumption thereof.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-81594 (E) 030101 040101

Annex to the identical letters dated 26 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. In the period from 18 to 23 December 2000, these aircraft carried out 212 sorties, 100 of them from Saudi Arabia, 60 from Kuwait and 52 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 52 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1030 hours on 18 December 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 26 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil, Mosul, Sinjar and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1215 hours on 21 December 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Zakho and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1245 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1100 hours on 22 December 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Baibo, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Irbil, Dukan and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 160 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1220 hours on 18 December 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 18 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Ukhaydir, Amarah, Shinafiyah, Qal'at Sukkar and Taqtaqanah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged them and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1215 hours on 19 December 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, FR-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 missions, two of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Basrah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Samawah and Ushbayjah areas. Our aid defences, acting in self-defence, engaged them and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1125 hours on 20 December 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Najaf, Karbala, Kut, Hashimiyah and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1210 hours on 21 December 2000 United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Sukkar, Jalibah, Hayy, Najaf and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1350 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0825 hours on 22 December 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 missions, 28 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 16 of them from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Basrah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Artawi, Lasaf, Nukhayb south, Ar'ar, Mashkhab, Shatrah, Ali al-Sharqi, Qurnah and Qal'at Salih. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1620 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1240 hours on 23 December 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi territory and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Sukkar, Shinafiyah, Taqtaqanah, Ushbayjah, Najaf, Shatrah, Rifa'i and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom against Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-fly zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-fly zones which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law, including responsibility for payment of full compensation for the human and material losses and damage sustained as a result of these unlawful practices.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq renews its call to the States involved in the aggression to halt forthwith these internationally unlawful acts that violate the sovereignty of Iraq and pose a grave threat to that country's security and integrity, in addition to representing a direct and serious menace to international peace and security.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, condemning these acts of aggression against Iraqi civilian targets and installations, calls upon you to intervene with the Governments of the States concerned and prevail upon them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq